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Telephone No. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917.

## RUSSIA—AND GERMANY.

There are some things in this world which many of us would rather not know, for it is only human to wish to avoid the knowledge which saddens. One direction in which ignorance would probably have been bliss for the people of the Allied countries is that of the relations between Germany and the late Government in Russia, as now exposed by the publication of the correspondence between the Tsaritsa and Count Protopopoff. The Ruter wire of yesterday gives but the bare fact—that this correspondence confirms earlier reports as to "the efforts of the adherents of the old regime to conclude a separate peace with Germany,"—but a volume could hardly say more. The Tsaritsa is, unfortunately for herself, a German princess, though having some British blood in her veins; and it is not surprising that at least a portion of her sympathy should go out to the country of her birth. Many years ago gossip related strange stories of her dislike of her husband's country and people, and it may well be that she found much in Russian court life which did not contribute to her personal happiness. Be that as it may, there is no avoiding the obvious truth that the aims of the autocratic party in Germany were very much in accord with the traditions of Russia, and that the Kaiser yearned, from the day of his coronation, to be what the Romanoffs had ever been—absolute. Thus men of the stamp of Count Protopopoff would, even in spite of themselves, be at heart more sympathetic towards the aspirations of William of Germany than towards those of self-governing peoples like the French and British.

Kaisermoral, whether it existed in Germany, in Austria, in Russia, or in any Balkan country, had to stand or fall by the present war. A victorious Germany would have meant the triumph, at least for a time, of the principle of absolute government—the domination of the many by the few—and the consequent frustrating of the Russian people's many long struggles for a just democracy. Thus, while the soul of Russia loathed Kaisermoral, it was only consistent with the beliefs in which they had been reared that the leading men of the country should be disposed to support it and to oppose any movement that made for its demolition. We Britshers often talk, in a loose sort of way, about class warfare; but, in point of fact, we have next to no realisation of the term as it has been understood in Russia. Petty jealousies or misunderstandings may have arisen among the various classes which make up the social life of our Homeland, but they amount to child's play beside the abhorrence which is evinced in Russia by the lower orders towards the higher, and the scorn entertained by the higher for the lower; and, though it may have suited the immediate purpose of the aristocratic party in Petrograd to appear amiable towards the populace and the army, there can be little doubt that all the while this party was bitterly hostile to the Duma and its aims.

The discovery of the correspondence in question will, needless to say, be yet one more blow in the face to the Germans: one more reminder that intrigue is bound to be laid bare sooner or later. Not a single plot of the Hun agents has attained other than the most fleeting success, and the net result of their operations in Russia has been to destroy every vestige of hope of a separate peace with that country. Nor does the result stop there. It is not to be thought of that this sudden self assertion and escape from despotism, on the part of the Russian people, can fail to find an echo in Germany. The German persistently tries to tell himself that he is fighting (if it be not blasphemy to apply so honourable a term to well-poisoning, lie-spreading, baby-killing, church-destroying, and all the other vilenesses to which the Hun is addicted) for his Fatherland. But he is doing nothing of the kind. He is "fighting" against his own interests and in favour of a wretched autocracy which, had it been successful, would have strangled him as readily as the people of a conquered country. Russia has shown him the way out of his difficulties; has turned inside out the conspiracy of the few against the existence of democracy, and the whole world will be greatly surprised if he delays much longer in telling his august Sovereign that Germany, like other countries, has no room for an absolute monarchy.

## An Explanation.

We feel that an explanation is due to our readers concerning certain telegrams which we published in our issue of yesterday. We refer to those dealing with the necessity of a supplementary credit for war purposes, the anti-Government vote in the Australian Senate, the discovery of wireless apparatus on the Appen, and the "shadowing" of Mr. Gerard by German spia. All these subjects were contained in one single message, the date of despatch given being the 14th instant. We, however, published them as being sent off on the 22nd, thinking there had been a typing error in the date. Later messages make it clear that the date of despatch was the 14th, or telegrams since to hand, and dated similarly, show that there has been a bad hold-up somewhere. One of these speaks of "to-day's division on the Indian cotton 'dates'" which decision has long since been taken—and of the fall of Bapaume as being "only a matter of time." How it comes about that these cables have been delayed for nine or ten days, we have not the faintest idea. But we give this explanation in order that our readers may make due allowance for the lapse of time, which is an all important factor in the news concerning the vote of credit and the proceedings in the Australian Senate.

## A New Beating-Ground.

On numerous occasions we have had reason to complain of the begging nuisance, which, like the poor, seems always to be with us. We are happy to think that our observations have not been altogether unfruitful in the past, for certain localities which have been notorious for the presence of mendicants have one by one been cleared of these pests. For that the Police deserve a readily-conceded word of thanks. Hitherto it has been on the lower levels that the begging fraternity has made itself most obnoxious, but we now hear that the higher roads are coming in for a measure of attention also. Almost any day, between seven and nine in the morning, a group of four or five fitfully-clad old women, one of whom is stone blind, can be seen wandering along the Conduit Road pestering passers-by for charms. From whence they hail, it would be interesting to know, but presumably, since they are at the same spot every morning, they must take up their abode somewhere in the locality—probably sleeping out of doors, or, may be, in convenient servants' quarters. Whatever the facts may be on that point, there is no doubting the nuisance which this little group of wanderers makes of itself, and, as much in kindness to the poor old creatures themselves as of consideration for the public, steps should be taken to have the whole party removed into a suitable institution. Perhaps the Police will see what they can do in the matter.

## Other Nuisances.

Glenayre, too, is a favourite beating-ground for beggars. Here we have one of the most beautiful spots of the Colony made hideous by all manner of deformed professional mendicants begging for alms. Some of them are most pitiable objects, and they ply their calling day in and day out, without being in the least degree interfered with. The Police might also keep an eye on this vicinity at the same time, for a good "bag" can be roped in here at practically any hour. One other nuisance hereabouts deserves attention by the sanitary authorities. A deep nullah runs down the ravine just above Ossine Road, and at a point just below the Catholic Club premises there is evidently something very much wrong with the drainage arrangements. For weeks past a most horrible stench has made itself unpleasantly felt by passers-by—a distinct danger to the public health. If one of our sanitary officers were to take a stroll round this region he would have no difficulty in tracing the source of the trouble, we are sure. Anyhow, the matter is one that requires immediate attention.

## DAY BY DAY.

LOVE IS A GAME IN WHICH BOTH PLAYERS BLUFF AND CHEAT.

## The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. Monday is the 28th anniversary of the birth of the late Duke of Cambridge.

Authorized Architect. The name of Mr. John Archibald Shaw is added to the list of authorized architects.

Possession of Opium. A Chinese was fined \$50, or a month's hard labour, by Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for being in possession of a quantity of opium at Kowloon.

## Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 10, amounted to 63,879 tons and the sales during the period, to 74,861 tons.

## French Consul.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Monsieur Ulysse Ephraim Beau as Consul for France in Hongkong.

## Gambling Raid.

Twelve Chinese were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with gambling at houses in Chong Hing Street. Inspector Kent said it was a proper gambling house. He had raided it before; there was a proper box for commission. Each man was fined \$2.

## In Hospital.

We regret to hear that Dr. W. W. Pearce, the popular M.O.H., went into hospital last night, suffering from fever. We learn on enquiry that Mr. John Lemm, who entered the French Hospital last week, suffering from kidney trouble, is in a fair way to recovery.

## Change of Residence.

A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, provides that every person registered under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916, who has changed his residence shall within one week thereof notify the Captain Superintendent of Police of such change.

## Passengers' Baggage.

A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance provides that if any of the passenger accommodation of any vessel is occupied by cargo or passengers' baggage the said allowance shall be reduced by one passenger for every seven superficial feet of space so occupied.

## Seaman's Indiscretion.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. E. Wood, a seaman named Thomas McCull was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Praya East. Inspector Sim said the man was seen by the Naval Yrd Police rolling about in Queen's Road. An Indian constable saw him, put him in a rickshaw and brought him to the Station. Defendant pleaded guilty and added that he had nothing to say. Mr. Wood told him that if he came to the Court again he would be fined. This time he would be discharged.

## Girl Assaulted.

A Chinese girl charged a man of the coolie class, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with assaulting her. She stated that she was in the cinematograph opposite the Central Market, when defendant spoke to her, saying he would like to talk to her outside. She went out with him, but after a while she attempted to get away by boarding a car. Defendant and his mother pulled her back, and asked her for money. She did not give them any money. Inspector Brown said that for some time defendant had been living on the woman's earnings, and it seemed as though defendant and his mother were endeavouring to drag her back to West Point. Defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100.

## HONGKONG TRADE.

## Export Features for Past Fortnight.

The Chamber of Commerce's trade report for the past fortnight contains the following relating to exports:

Cotton pieces goods and fancy cotton goods.—During the interval a moderate business has been done in staples, but the prices at which sales are reported to have been effected are, in most cases, very far below replacing value. Opinions vary as to the advisability of profit-taking at this juncture or holding stocks for better rates. Recent Home quotations for fancy goods are hopelessly above our parities and we have not heard of any sales. Spot Mid American is quoted at \$2.57/1.

Cotton Yarn.—Business during the fortnight has been on a very small scale and towards the close prices have eased off somewhat, owing to the rise in exchange.

Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$1.17/14s No. 12s at \$1.30/14s.

No. 16s at \$1.47/16s. No. 20s at \$1.61/18s. Arrivals 7,700 bales. Shipments 200 bales. Sales 4,500. Unsold stock 6,000 bales. Bargains 16,000 bales.

Metal.—Business has been done in galvanised wire for forward delivery May-June shipment. Plates continue firm, but no new business is reported.

Large shipments are shortly due. Rods have been done in small lots. Wire nails are quiet. Tin plates steady.

Floor market report.—Stock:

—About 60,000 sacks. Local:—Market quiet and steady. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.45;

American Cut-off, \$3.65; Amer-

ican Straight, \$3.55; Shanghai

Floor, \$3.15; Japanese 2nd Cut-

off, \$2.85; Japanese 2nd Cut-

off, \$3.15. American Market:

—Still rising.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co., in their report dated March 10, state:—Stock:

—5,000 bales. Market:—Silk ex-

change has remained steady

during the fortnight under review.

There has been a good current of business for America

and some buying for France, but

there the market is somewhat

dull. Prices have gradually

dropped on this side about \$10

to \$25 per picul since our last

circular. The market closes dull

and with a tendency to go lower.

No doubt as the new session crop

grows nearer in sight, native

dealers are more anxious to realise

old stocks. Water: Not much

business doing. Stocks are large.

## PAUL DUFALD.

## Famous Vocalist to Visit Hongkong.

Paul Dufaud, the French-Canadian tenor, after a highly successful tour in Australia and New Zealand, is returning to Canada, via the East. He has just completed a brief season in Singapore, where he won enthusiastic comment from all critics.

Paul Dufaud first visited Australia about four years ago, as co-star with the famous American prima donna, the late Mrs. Nordica. The tour just completed is his second of the Island continent. According to press report, Mr. Dufaud is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice, combined with great dramatic power. He has a concert party with him, and will probably give two concerts in Hongkong prior to his departure for Manila.

## UNIVERSITY TENNIS.

Some interesting tennis was seen at St. John's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when subscribers to the new tennis court were invited to a formal opening ceremony.

The final of the open singles of the Hall was won by Mr. Chan Wing-ching who defeated Mr. Ip Kim-wa, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

The cup, presented by Mr. Wei Wing-hoo, B.Sc., was handed to the winner, and after tea some matches were played between the visitors and the students.

## 1892.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 24, 1892.

The Dollar.

March 24—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/10."

"The German Joss-house."

March 18—"We note that a house is in course of construction at Breezy Point, close to the German Joss-house. There'll be a very stiff 'breach' there later on if a young typhoon comes along, some Sawbath day and shifts the roof of the new domicile into the kirk; thereby grievously injuring a number of devout worshippers who, with bended knee and contrite heart, are wont to praise the god of Shem, Ham and Jepheth, Hong Kong bakers and all sorts of good people."

A Government Appointment.

March 22—"It is a very singular circumstance that, in the whole of the correspondence and discussions re Mr. Travers' temporary successor at the Post Office, nobody has ever suggested that the proper person for the position is the Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. G. S. Northcote. Admittedly no great amount of brain-power is required to successfully manage our local post-offices, and we have therefore no hesitation in saying that if Mr. Northcote, who has been a great many years in the Hongkong Government service, is not competent to adequately perform Mr. Tavers' duties for the time being, he is very much out of place in his present appointment. The principal use of a deputy or assistant to the head of a Hongkong public department must be that he is always available to run the show in the absence of his chief. On no other ground can we recognise the necessity for 'assistant' postmasters, registrars, colonial secretaries, etc. If the appointment of Mr. Travers' becomes a question of efficiency, the officer who is best qualified for the position is beyond all question Mr. Samuel Barr, deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, who held the office of Deputy Postmaster-General under the late Mr. Lister for years with noteworthy success."

Shocking Suicide in Victoria Gaol.

March 23—"All gaols with a Chinese clientele have an unpleasant reputation owing to the number of suicides by prisoners who, apparently considering life not worth living, have hung themselves up to hat-pins, prison bars, door-posts, etc., and so crossed the border at a moment's notice. Last night, however, the programme was varied slightly, a stalwart Sikh warden ending his life with a six-chambered revolver. The deceased, whose name is Kinsim Singh, went on guard duty at midnight, and shortly afterwards the report of fire was echoed throughout the Arbuthnot Road dungeons. At once everybody

was ready to learn, ready even when he choiced the Volkswand by appearing for the first time in a light-grey suit instead of the customary black. He bowed to the storm, went home and—changed his trousers.

General Scouts who, having

conquered a continent for the

Empire is now in England for the

great War Council, is not unfa-

miliar with imperial con-

ferences. It was while attending

one of these in London that the

General told to a friend the story

of how he met Mr. Winston</p

## THE CENSORSHIP.

New Hongkong Regulations.

The Government Gazette contains the following regulations made by His Excellency the Governor relating to the collection and communication of naval and military information and to the spreading of false or prejudicial reports:-

1.—(1.) No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information tending to the movement, number, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or aircraft of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operation by any such forces, ship, or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport, or manufacture or storage or place or intended place of manufacture or storage of war material, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the arrival, departure or presence in the waters of the Colony of any ship, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "ships of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies.

2.—(1.) No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication—

(a) spread false reports or make false statements; or

(b) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty, or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

(c) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces or the discipline of any police force; or

(d) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are legal tender in the Colony; or

(e) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects; and no person shall produce any performance on any stage or exhibit any picture or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause any such disaffection interference or prejudice as aforesaid, and if any person contravenes any of the above provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) If any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any document containing a report or statement the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the document contained any such report or statement, or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the document or distributing copies thereof, or among other persons either within or without the Colony.

3. The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, if he has reason to suspect that any offence against these regulations is being or has been committed in or on any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein with respect to which any offence against these regulations may appear to have been committed (including, where a report or statement in contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 2 of these regulations has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the new-paper or other publication), and the Governor may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, may also seize anything which may appear to be evidence of any such offence.

4.—(1.) If a magistrate is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by the Captain Superintendent of Police or any person duly authorised by him, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 1 or Regulation 2 of these regulations, is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon, any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of such information, report or statement, the magistrate may issue a warrant authorising any European police officer to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a magistrate.

(2) The magistrate before whom they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the article so seized should not be destroyed, and if the owner does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the magistrate that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation hereinbefore mentioned, the magistrate may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

—Ed. H.K.T.]

5. Any person who acts in contravention of these regulations, or who is reasonably suspected of having so acted, may be taken into custody by any police officer.

6. Any person charged with having committed an offence against these regulations shall be tried before a magistrate, or by court-martial, according as the Governor may direct, and in the absence of any such direction such person shall be tried before a magistrate.

7. The following penalties may be inflicted in respect of offences against these regulations:

(a) by a magistrate, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding \$800, or both such imprisonment and fine;

(b) on indictment, or by court-martial, imprisonment for life with or without hard labour, or any less punishment, or, in the case of offences where intention of assisting the enemy is proved, death or any less punishment.

8. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

## THE SOMME FRONT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":]

Sir,—A London telegram, dated 22nd instant, relating to a report of Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters on the same day, is of rather a fanciful nature, and many readers must have been at a loss to understand its true meaning. Ordinary reading of this cable leaves confusion in one's mind, and it requires special research to make the situation clear. After 30 months, Reuter is apparently not yet familiar with the geography of the country where so much fighting has taken place, and leaves us to understand that Cambrai is in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Arras, Cambrai, St. Quentin are all mixed up together in that telegram of the 22nd instant, which creates the impression that the capital of Flanders, Ypres, is

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF  
AND  
CORNED PORK.  
PUT UP IN KEGS  
and BARRELS  
FOR  
EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

## THE SANITARY BOARD.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Fixed for April 3.

It is notified that by command of His Excellency the Governor an election will take place at the City Hall on Tuesday, April 3, 1917, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of enabling the electors to nominate a member to serve on the Sanitary Board in the place of Mr. P. W. Goldring, an elected member of the Board, who has resigned.

The name of every candidate must be nominated in writing by an elector and seconded by another, and the nominations delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court not less than four clear days before the day fixed for the election.

## WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, yesterday forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts to the soldiers, in the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shears, Tomez and Co., consisting of the following:—2,184 rolled bandages, 1,200 swabs, 138 funnel many-tailed bandages; 89 eye bandages, 32 surgical caps, 55 milk cans, 6 pairs surgical stockings, 20 mufflers, 5 pairs stretcher boots, 82 quilted mugs, 85 khaki hand-kerchiefs.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Asia	Lower
Blackburn Mr & Mrs	Laws Mr & Mrs
Bernedo Mr & Mrs	Murray D B
Gonzales	Moreland Miss
Cordiero Mrs F T	Matthews Mr & Mrs
Cornwell Mr & Mrs	Masutani
Crowther Mr & Mrs	McLay J
Cornwell Miss	Murphy Mrs
Crowther Mrs	Nakano
Edwards Mrs	Ohi S
Evan Rev A R	Obinawa
Fitzwilliams Mr & Mrs	Pinto
Fitzwilliams Mr & Mrs	Shibuya
Feldstead Mr & Mrs	Tobe T
Gohara K	Toyoda Mrs
Goricki	Tipping
Horschelt Mr & Mrs	Tei
Hirota Mr & Mrs	Thi Mr & Mrs L K
Higashima Com	Tsuchikashi
Hiyoshi Mrs	Utsunomiya Py-
Hood Mrs B	master Gen K
Hirai	Watson G
Hiramatani I	Wada G
Inoue Mr & Mrs J	Yoneda
Inoue Miss	Yamagata
Ishikawa Mrs	Yoshimura Mr & Mrs
Kawakami S	Yamagata Mrs
Kurakazu	Yung Kwang-yip
Kurata	Yujima Mr & Mrs
Kurino	Zhou

Agents.

Hongkong 23rd March, 1917.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from P. W. Goldring, Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 31st March,

1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central (1st floor).

A Quantity of Office Furniture

comprising:—

Typewriters. Steel Safes, writing desks & chairs, electric table fans, blackwood armchairs & teapoyas etc., etc.

Also

A Collection of Valuable Law Books.

On view from Friday, the

30th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Antioniser.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI &amp; CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## Summit SOFT COLLARS

## SHAPE 69

A Soft Pique collar with a fairly heavy rib.

Its softness has just sufficient stiffness to prevent it from looking "sloppy."

Has a smart appearance and is acknowledged by wearers to be extremely comfortable.

Half Sizes: 14 to 18 inches.

## MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.  
16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF HIGH-CLASS

## KNITTED NECKWEAR.

These are hand-made and of a dependable quality, gentlemen who prefer this kind of neckwear should not miss this opportunity.

## SEE WINDOW

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

By MADAME CLARA BUTT.

(WORLD RENOWNED CONTRALTO).

X228 The Rosary.

X227 The Fairy Pipers.

X226 The Sweetest Flower that Blooms.

X225 My Treasure.

74033 When all was young.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

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## FAMOUS GIN.

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LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles		Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.	
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		Direct Service.	
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama		Direct Service.	
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles		Direct Service.	

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of SAILINGS etc. apply to

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

80,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.  
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change). SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.  
Montague calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

F. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APCAR LINE.Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan" tons 6,013, Capt. J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 24th instant.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSEON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madreia...	Shidzuoka Maru	WED., 28th
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Capt. Noma T. 12,500	MAR. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Awa Maru	TUES., 1st
O'CUTTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon	Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	MAY, at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Bombay Maru	MONDAY.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Yokohama	Capt. Shiohara T. 8,000	26th MAR.
Kirin Maru	Hirano Maru	SATURDAY.
Kirin Maru	Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	MAR. at 11 a.m.
Kaga Maru	Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	24th MAR.
Komatsubara	T. 12,500	THURS., 12th
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki Maru	FRIDAY.
	Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	APR. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon...

Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA, B. M. O. M., Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU. SAILINGS from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	28th Mar. at noon.
Shinnyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.

1st class to London G\$438. (27LL10.0), return G\$67.92. (£122). to San Francisco G\$350.

\*Cargo only. I Proceeding to South American Ports.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUTE THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

## OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr. | S.S. Arakan 14th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading, to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

## S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGERS SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel 1934.

**THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

## Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, Agents.

**C. N. C.**

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Hupch	24th Mar. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	25th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	27th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kai long	28th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	29th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	1st Apr. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th Apr. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

ESPLANADE LINE.—Twin-Screw-Steamer "Chien-ku" and "Team."

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" &amp; "Team."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE.

Telephone No. 36. Agent. Hongkong Mar. 23, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrived on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilartoem		in port	28th Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tjillwong		24th Mar.	29th Mar.	KOBE
Tjipanas ...		23rd Mar.		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. '15

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRAL

## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailing from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, TEL. 1574, HONGKONG, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE  
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

ss. "ECUADOR" March 29 at noon, June 18.  
ss. "COLOMBIA" April 23.  
ss. "VENEZUELA" May 21.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including  
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large  
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tung Kien Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to:—  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Telephone No. 141.

Chater Road.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all  
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., &amp; CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 5.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 24th MARCH, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Faifshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.SUNDAY, 25th MARCH, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faifshan.HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
S.S. Taishan Tons 1,408. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

## "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same day, at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOVEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Plat-

## NOTICES.

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EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

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WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.

MOTOR CARS  
FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:  
EXILE GARAGE.  
TEL. NO. 1036.  
DES VŒUX ROAD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

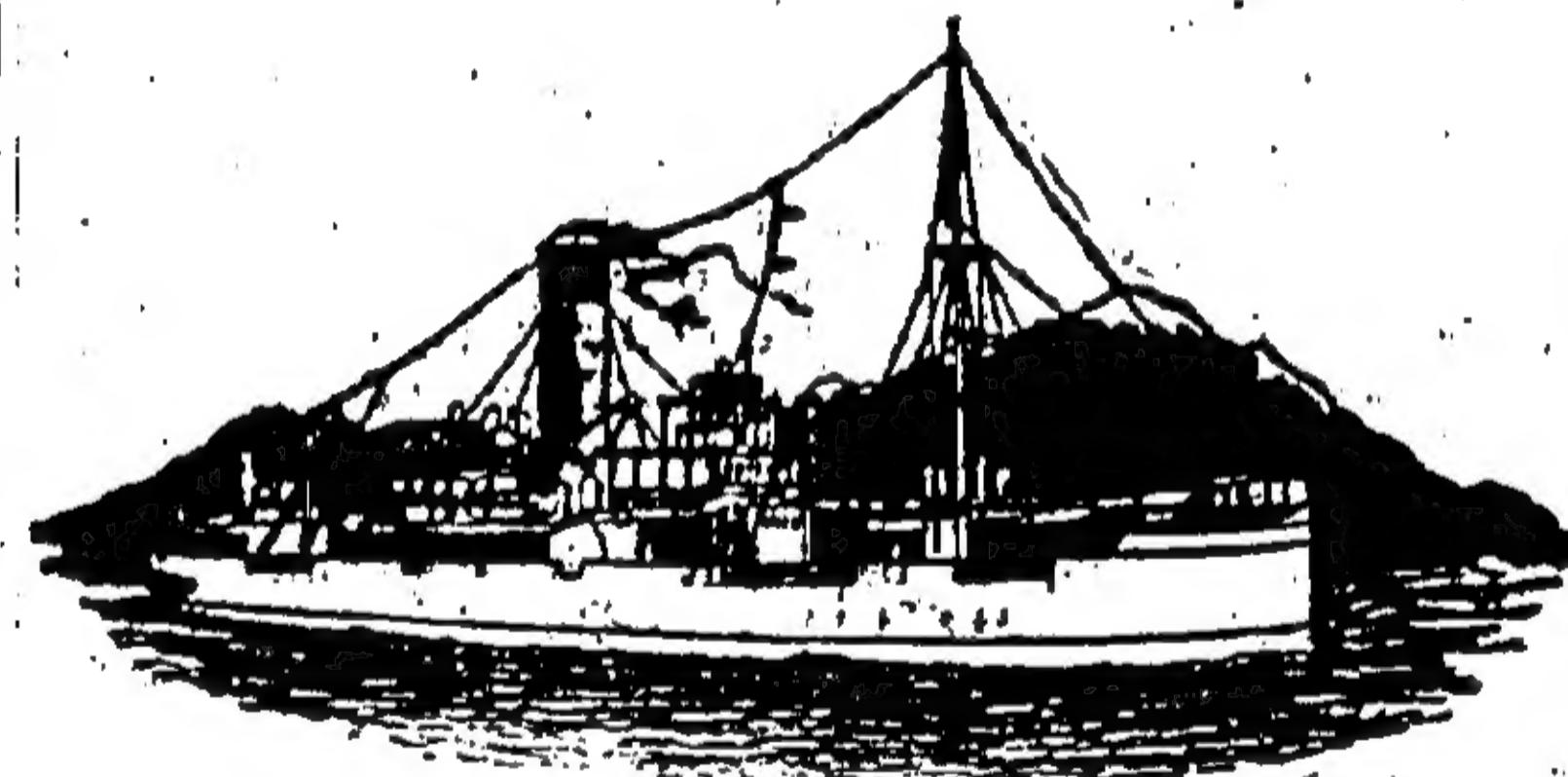
## GRAVING DOCK.

787' X 88' X 34'-6"

## PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES  
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE  
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:-

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.  
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.  
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.  
66 Wanchai Road. Telephone 2117.  
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED  
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED  
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT  
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-  
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINCON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1880.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shippers. Adres: Nos. 25, and  
27, King's Road, (2nd Street, west of  
Central Market) Telephone No. 512.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

The s.s. CHINA sailed from San Fran-  
cisco on March 12, 1917, and is due to  
arrive in Hongkong on or about April 10,  
1917.

The P.M.R.C. Steamer ECUADOR  
sailed from Manila on Sunday, the 18th  
inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong  
on Tuesday at noon. It is expected to  
despatch her on Wednesday next, the  
28th inst., at noon, for San Francisco via  
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Just arrived. Large Shipments of  
Choice Hams.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan.	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	26. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28. Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuka M.	N. Y. K.	28. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Iwaya M.	T. K. K.	28. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tsikembang	J.C.J. L.	28. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16. Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Peraia M.	T. K. K.	16. Apr.
Korea M.	T. K. K.	28. Apr.	
Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1. May.	
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12. May.	
Arakan	J.C.J. L.	14. May.	
Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21. May.	
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23. May.	
Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11. Sept.	

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	24. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	24. Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24. Mar.
Swatow	Haiti	D. L. Co.	24. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	24. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	24. Mar.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	25. Mar.
Shanghai	Yingtow	B. & S.	25. Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji,	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	2. Mar.
Kobe & Yokohachi	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	6. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Chenan	B. & S.	7. Mar.
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	27. Mar.
Haiphong	Tiaotseom	J.C.J. L.	3. Mar.
Haiphong	Loksong	J. M. Co.	24. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tjiluwong	J.C.J. L.	28. Mar.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	29. Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	29. Mar.
Shanghai	Chaysang	J. M. Co.	30. Mar.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	30. Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	31. Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	1. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	3. Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Ilculo	Taming	J. M. Co.	4. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kara M.	N. Y. K.	12. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13. Apr.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG  
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE

The special attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section three of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 14th March, 1917.

33.—Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

34.—Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "Consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.

## NOTICES.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE

THE HIRTY-FIRST Yearly  
General Meeting of the  
Members of the Hongkong Club,  
will be held in the Club House,  
on THURSDAY, the 29th March,  
1917, at 5.30 P.M.

# VICTORIA THEATRE.

## TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE GRAND PRIZE PHOTO PLAY

OF GREAT INTEREST FEATURING LILLIAN WECCINS.

# "LILLIAN'S ATONEMENT."

This Marvellous film shows life in all its phases, from selected private gambling resorts to the excitement of a Western mining camp.

**Pathe's British Gazette No. 398.**  
Depicting Latest Incidents

The Great War 1914-17 (Series 19).  
Interesting items of the Somme front.

ALSO COMICS.

SEE THE CHIMPANZEES WITH HUMAN BRAINS.

#### TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

#### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

British Advance Hindered by Snow.

London, March 22.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's resistance is increasing on the whole front from westward of St. Quentin to the south of Arras.

Heavy snowstorms impeded our advance. We carried out a successful raid to the north-east of Arras. The enemy, counter-attacking across the open, suffered severe casualties. A small party raided our trenches north of Ypres, but was driven out by our machine guns. We dispersed another party to the south-west of Lens.

#### How the German Troops Feed.

London, March 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters reports:—The enemy had either burned or exploded every house in every village through which we passed. They had wrecked the canal bridges and even cut down the fruit trees. The villagers agree that the German soldiers are practically exclusively fed on inferior bread and marmalade with a little canned meat, while the officers fare very little better.

#### More Boche Burglaries.

London, March 23.  
A French communiqué says:—In the region of St. Quentin there have been patrol skirmishes. North of Dolon, between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy attempted violent counter-attacks to dislodge us from the east bank of the St. Quentin canal. Successive enemy attacks in front of Ciresnes and Montescourt were broken, our machine gun fire inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. Equally violent fighting west of Lezire terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy. South of the Oise our detachments crossed the Ailette at some points. The Germans north of the Aisne made renewed attempts between the Lison road and the river. Throes attacks on the Vregny-Chivres line were stopped by our barrage fire. Our artillery in the region south of the Aisne entangled the Germans, inflicting most heavy losses. Fairly heavy artillery fighting took place in the Woerre region. An enemy attempt on Rommaville farm, near St. Mihiel, failed. Reports are continuing to pour in of German vandalism in the evacuated zone. General Fleck, the commander of the 17th Army Corps, carried off the furniture of the house in which he resided at Ham.

#### AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Another Overt Act?

The Hague, March 23.  
A sloop has arrived with seven of the survivors of the sunken American steamer *Headstone*.

The Headstone was torpedoed on the 21st. Three boats were launched, two of which are missing. It is believed that fourteen men were killed by a boiler explosion.

#### Conspirators Sentenced.

New York, March 23.  
Two men accused of obtaining or attempting to obtain military information in England and Ireland for conveyance to Germany via the United States have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,500 each. The State Attorney stated that the accused were merely tools engaged in a series of premeditated violations against America by German interests. Accused, by pleading guilty, had served Germany inasmuch as they had concealed the identity of those who were planning and financing the enterprise.

The superintendent of a chemical works at Hoboken and five engineers of the *s.a.s.* Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse are charged with conspiracy in connection with the destruction of vessels last year valued at four million dollars. The Government alleges that the manufacture of bombs which were smuggled aboard the ships. The conspiracies were financed by Captains Boyed and von Papen.

#### An Interesting Loan Matter.

London, March 23.  
The City is impressed with the American Federal Reserve Board's "vote face" in recommending a billion dollar loan. It is pointed out that bankers hitherto have been discouraged from taking up short dated Entente loans.

#### BULGARIAN CULTURE.

Corfu, March 23.  
A Serbian semi-official message states that prior to their compulsory retirement from the neighbourhood of Monastir the Bulgars on the 18th and 19th bombarded the town and dropped six hundred shells many of which were anti-aircraft shells.

#### WEIHAIWEI PRISONERS.

Arrangements for Removal to Hongkong.

An agreement made between H.E. the Governor and the Commissioner at Weihaiwei outlining arrangements for the removal from time to time of prisoners from Weihaiwei to Hongkong, provides:—

(1) Any prisoners at Weihaiwei under sentence or order of transportation, imprisonment, or penal servitude, may be removed from Weihaiwei to Hongkong for the purpose of undergoing in Hongkong the whole or any part of their punishment. Provided that the gaol accommodation at Hongkong is sufficient and not unduly taxed thereby.

(2) The Governor shall have power if at any time the gaol accommodation is deemed by him to be insufficient, or is likely to be unduly taxed, to decline to accept any prisoner or prisoners in any particular instance.

(3) At the expiration or sooner termination of the period of their punishment the said prisoners shall be returned to Weihaiwei by order under the hand of the Governor.

(4) The whole of the expense of the prisoners' removal to, maintenance in, and return from, Hongkong shall be borne by the Government of Weihaiwei.

#### ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.—Tuesday, 27th inst.:—8 p.m., First Aid Lecture by Surgeon S. F. Lee; 9 p.m., Company and Stretcher Drill. Thursday 29th inst.:—8 p.m., Bandage Practice (Les. Corp. Wei Kan will take charge); 8 p.m., Company and Stretcher Drill.

Saiyung Division.—Sunday, April 1st:—A Sergeant and 16 men will parade with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves on Sunday, April 1st. Fall in on the Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m. Dues; Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), waterbottles (filled), greatcoats (rolled). Rations should be carried in haversacks. Two stretchers to be provided.

Queen's College Division.—Tuesday, 27th inst.:—Parade for duty on Queen's College Ground, Causeway Bay, at 1 p.m. Dues:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), waterbottles (filled). One stretcher to be provided.

Victoria Division.—Monday, 28th inst.:—5.15 p.m., Stretcher Drill, Friday, 29th inst.:—5.15 p.m., Corp. Drill.

A Chinese Consul's Resignation. Mr. Ssu Chao-tsang, the Chinese Consul General at Manila, has resigned and will return to Peking on account of ill health. Mr. Kwei Chih, formerly Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, has been appointed to succeed him.

#### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Sgt. H. J. Howe having joined

Corps No. 2081 and posted to Engineer Company,

Leaves.

Lieutenant L. N. Murphy, from 19.3.17; No. 892

Sgt. H. F. Haines, from 1.4.17;

No. 1864 Pte. P. W. Wilkie,

from 23.3.17; No. 2014 Spr. W.

Smith, from 23.3.17. Captain

E. D. C. Wolfe is granted 14

days' leave from 23.3.17; No.

1568 Pte. J. H. Taggart is

granted 1 month's leave from 2L

3.17; No. 1980 Spr. V. Findley

Smith is granted 1 month's leave

from 20.3.17; No. 2032 Pte.

L. D. McNicoll is granted 3

month's leave from 20.3.17.

Transferred.

No. 1218 Pte. A. Forbes is

transferred from Signalling Sec-

tion to Artillery Battery, dated

23.3.17. No. 1392 Pte. A. W.

J. Simmons is transferred from

Civil Service Company to En-

gineer Company dated 23.3.17.

Annual Inspection of Arms.

All rifles and bayonets will be

inspected between the 2nd and

9th of April and must reach

Headquarters and be removed

on the following dates:—

Artillery, Battery.—To be at

Hdqs. on 30th March; To be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 3rd April.

Belchers 6" Sec.—To be at

Hdqs. on 30th March; to be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 3rd April.

Centre S. C. M. G. Co.—To be at

Hdqs. on 2nd April; to be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 4th April.

Civil Service Co.—To be at

Hdqs. on 2nd April; to be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 4th April.

Left Sea. M. G. Co.—To be at

Hdqs. on 2nd April; to be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 4th April.

Right Sea. M. G. Co.—To be at

Hdqs. on 2nd April; to be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 4th April.

Right Sea. M. G. Co.—To be at

Hdqs. on 2nd April; to be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 4th April.

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Hdqs. on 2nd April; to be re-

moved from Hdqrs. on 4th April.

Right Sea. M. G. Co.—To be at

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Mass Meeting Demands War.

London, March 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that a mass meeting of 13,000 people, held in Madison Square Gardens, passed a resolution calling upon Congress to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany, pledging itself to support President Wilson and urging that the United States should enter the war without delay.

Mr. Root, presiding, emphasised the point that if America went to war it would be re-fighting the battle of Democracy on the side of Democratic allies, including "now God be praised, the great Democracy of Russia."

Mr. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, pictured a great American Division, led by Colonel Roosevelt, fighting in France, and another fighting in Russia, sent by the oldest to the youngest Democracy to save both from the dread fatal los of all democracies.

## GERMANY'S DECREASING BREAD RATIONS.

London, March 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, following a recent statement in the Prussian Diet that the grain stocks are less than generally believed, it is now announced that the Prussian bread ration will be reduced from April 15 by one quarter.

## GERMAN BARBARITY.

Guns Trained on Women and Children.

London, March 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the newspapers continue to be filled with stories of appalling devastation on the line of the German retreat.

The latest example is from Chauzy, where 1,800 out of 2,500 houses were destroyed and set fire to, including the churches, the Palais de Justice, the Ecole Primaire, the hospital and the almshouses. All the males between the ages of 14 and 60 were taken off by the enemy, who herded the women and children, with the most feeble inhabitants of thirteen surrounding communes, in a certain quarter of the town, and then trained the guns on this quarter, killing and wounding many.

It is now officially confirmed that the Germans are poisoning the wells with arsenic.

## NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED.

London, March 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the British, French, and Italian Ambassadors yesterday conveyed to the Foreign Office recognition of the Provisional Government, and asked for a formal reception.

When Sir George Buchanan has recovered from influenza the whole Cabinet will be present at a reception.

## THE SINKING OF THE "HEALDTON."

London, March 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the oil tanker, the s.s. Healdton, was twice torpedoed amidships. She took fire, and capsized.

Twenty-one of the occupants are probably drowned. The Captain declares that at least six Americans are drowned.

## LINER TONNAGE REQUISITIONED.

An Important Shipping Order.

London, March 23.  
The Government has made a general requisition of all the liner tonnage of what is generally known as the Conference Lines, which serve India, Australia, South East Africa, and South America.

This means that the liner tonnage will be requisitioned at "Blue Book" rates, which are lower than those which such tonnage fetches in the open market.

It is understood that this extended control scheme is intended to deal systematically, and to the best advantage, with practically the whole of British tonnage, bringing it under the direction of the Shipping Controller.

## INCREASED COST OF BREAD.

London, March 23.  
A quatern loaf will cost a shilling on Monday.

## THE RAIDER "MOEWE" RETURNS.

Amsterdam, March 22.  
A Berlin official message states that the auxiliary cruiser Moewe has returned home after a second cruise in the Atlantic.

## GERMANY'S USE OF PRISONERS.

London, March 23.  
The International Red Cross Society announces that a large number of prisoners have been sent to the war zone from Germany.

## GERMAN "DANGER ZONE" EXTENDED.

London, March 23.  
Germany has notified Norway that the danger zone now includes the waters between the northern coast of Norway and Spitzbergen, except the Norwegian territorial waters. Obviously this is aimed at the Archangel route.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

Wintery Weather Hinders Operations.

London, March 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the worst possible wintery weather has almost brought the operations to a standstill.

The enemy is offering a more organised resistance, particularly along the line running north-north-west from Bois des Ay, which is three miles west of St. Quentin.

The enemy continues to maintain strong covering patrols and cavalry guards in the most northerly sector, where there are many machine guns posted at vantage points.

It is clear that they want to prevent us from advancing with the same rapidity as hitherto.

The most tremendous activity prevails behind our new front, namely, troop movements, road mending, road making and railway making.

The enemy is sending women between the ages of 17 and 35 to the fortress of Maubourguet, to make munitions.

The inhabitants left behind state that the Boches have been talking a good deal lately and know more of the true situation than is generally believed. They have not concealed their apprehensions of the prospects of another British offensive. Indeed one possible reason for the retreat may well have been the dubiety of the higher commands as to whether the men would face another Somme. As a Staff Officer remarked to the correspondent "Don't you think that there is a good deal in this very simple idea, that the Boche is quitting because he knows his beat?"

## Violent Enemy Attacks.

London, March 23.  
A French communiqué says:—There was violent enemy attack on our positions before the village of Artoies, north of St. Simon, last night. At first this slightly drove back our troops, but we immediately vigorously counter-attacked, and threw back the enemy as far as Grand Serrecoart.

There was a lively artillery duel between the Somme and the Oise, and new detachments crossed the Ailette, south of the Oise. There was an intermittent cannonade in this region.

We re-progressed north of Soissons, and it is confirmed that enemy attacks on the Vregny-Chivres front have been most violent, a whole regiment being thrown against a single point.

Two French Chasseur companies were momentarily isolated from the bulk of our forces, but they succeeded in extricating themselves, after stubborn fighting, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy losses in the course of these fruitless attempts must have been very high.

Several enemy coups de main north west of Reims, towards Maisons de Champagne, in Avocourt wood, and in the region of St. Mihel failed.

An albatross chaser-plane was brought down in our lines.

## A Big German Claim.

London, March 23.  
A German official wireless message says:—We drove back the French, who had crossed the Somme and the Crozat canal, with sanguinary losses. We took 230 prisoners.

We repulsed strong French attacks to the south and west of Margival.

An airship successfully bombed English establishments near Mudros.

## RUSSIANS REPORT PROGRESS.

London, March 23.  
A Russian official message, received by wireless states:—In the direction of Lida our counter-attacks regained the trenches we lost yesterday. We drove out the enemy stations at Vedeni Hall in the region of Brailov, and dislodged the Turks from positions near Charezis. We occupied Alibad, near Kerinda after a sixteen hours' battle.

## LARGE AEROPLANES.

## Advantages in Passenger Carrying.

Before the Aeronautical Society recently Mr. F. Handley Page discussed the "Case for the Large Aeroplane."

He remarked that while involving heavier initial capital outlay large machines in general were cheaper to build, to maintain, and to run than small ones, and that in every type of mechanical transport the tendency was towards increase of size.

But in aeroplanes increase of size would be of no advantage if it brought about a disproportionate increase of weight which would more than nullify constructional advantages, or if the large aeroplane had aerodynamical disadvantages.

His paper therefore considered the aerodynamical and structural qualities of the large machine, a new method of aerodynamical comparison being used for the former, and reached the conclusion that for the same total weight carried per h.p. the large machine would effect the better performance.

As regards large aeroplanes

from the pilot's point of view, he said they could be built to operate quite as easily and fly with as little fatigue as the best of the small ones. Wind gusts which seemed large to a small machine had a relatively small effect upon them, and therefore there was less work in flying them, while they could be handled more easily on the ground and could alight in smaller spaces. From the point of view of load to be carried or distance to be flown, they had it all their own way.

For future commercial development, they scored with plenty of room for passengers and luggage or mails, and their steady movement would afford greater comfort. The question of certainty in operation required careful attention, since it was the one thing required at the present time in order that the aeroplane might take its proper place in commercial work. Engines would probably be more heavily built to reduce the possibility of breakdown, and multi-engine machines would be used which could fly satisfactorily even if one engine were disabled. This consideration also pointed to the use of the large machine.

## SHIP'S ENGINEER CHARGED.

## Serious Allegations of Theft.

At the Police Court, this morning, George Anderson, third engineer aboard the s.s. *Hupoh*, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing \$180 in money, one sovereign, one I. O. U. for \$210, a silver watch valued about \$30, several papers and one pocket book, to the total value of \$240, from Hugh Tulloch, the second engineer on the same ship.

Complainant stated that on March 22, between 7.30 and 8.30, the second engineer discovered that the door of his room had been broken into, and the money stolen. The police were informed of the loss, defendant also reported at the same time that \$70 had been stolen from his room. He reported the matter to the chief officer and the captain.

Inspector Gordon told his witness that after the report of the stolen money had been made to the Police, enquiries were made. Defendant told the police that he had not a cent left after the \$70 (alleged to be his) had been stolen, but they had evidence to the effect that he spent \$104 on that day, and when he was searched, in his possession was found another \$150.

Evidence was given by an engineer, that defendant visited his room at the Wyndham Hotel, and seemed to be very intoxicated, some conversation took place, and defendant asked for his gramophone to be played. Witness said he had done good business, having collected \$45 from a ship for a charitable cause. Defendant then asked him to change a \$50 bill, which he did. While defendant pulled the \$50 bill from his pocket, witness noticed a second note which aroused his (witness') suspicion.

Witness noticed that the other note was for \$100. He did not think defendant was in a position to look after them. Witness took him to a friend's house to try and get the money from him, in the presence of a witness, which he did. Defendant was too drunk to notice that anything had been taken from him. Witness then put him aboard his ship. Defendant told him that he knew nothing at all about it. Witness told him that things looked very black against him, as if he had taken the money. Witness asked him if he remembered what money he had in his pocket yesterday and he replied that he had between \$110 and \$130, but he could not remember the exact total.

Witness told him that he could prove that he had \$150. He cross-questioned him as to where he had got the money from, and he said he had changed Singapore dollars for it. When asked where he had got Singapore dollars from, he said that he had changed 20 sovereigns in Singapore, for which he got \$10.25 per sovereign. He also said he was not sure whether he could take him to the money-changer's where he had changed the money, and when he tried to do so he could not find the shop. Witness saw him once previously during the week. Defendant on Tuesday drew \$129.13 as wages.

Defendant said that as regarded a revolver theft on board the ship he would like to say that he was not on the ship at the time that theft took place.

Sergeant Thompson said he arrested defendant.

Inspector Gordon stated that he explained the charge, in reply to which defendant said:—"All I can say is that I am innocent."

The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

## The Cuban Trouble.

Washington, March 14.—Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba state that General Fernandez, the rebel leader in that province, is abandoning regular armed warfare and commencing to destroy crops of sugar cane and to pillage the countryside with a view to forcing intervention by the United States.—*Mandarin Bulletin*.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—5th Sunday in Lent, 25th March, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: Jones. Lemon. Dupuis. King. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins. Benedictus: Cooke (13th morning.) Hymns: 332, 46. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Cf. the (25th evening.) Magnificat: Wesley (1st morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 370, 376, 20. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 73, 76, 80, 81, 86, 88, 89, 94, 97, 103 G.P. in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—5th Sunday, in Lent. 25th March, 1917. Holy Communion 8 a.m. and after the Evening Service. Morning Prayer (11 a.m.) Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: As Set. Te Deum: Blissett. Benedictus: Barnby. Hymns: 5, 158, 173, 104. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Psalms: As Set. Magnificat: Attwood. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Kyrie: Dryer. Hymns: 174, 419, 20, 38. Holy Communion.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, March 25. Morning 11. Hymns: 344, 569, 463, 410. Evening 6. Hymns 375, 270, 104, 317. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, "Breaking of Bread," 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gienvaly.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.40—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased quickly at Vladivostock and slightly over Amakim and the south coast of China. It is highest over N. China and South Manchuria, and relatively low over the south part of the China Sea.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 189 inches, against an average of 5.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gay Rock	E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China bet. between HK and Lamoek	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China bet. between HK and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 24, 1917.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date
at 8 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.06
Temperature	71	63
Humidity	61	71
Wind Direction	E	E
Force	3	6
Weather	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highs & Lows	83°	63°

H.K. Observatory, March 24, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mrs. E. E. Bryant, \$15.

## ARCTIC WEATHER IN GERMANY.

## Aggravation of Food Conditions.

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—Arctic weather prevails throughout the German Empire. Deep snow and severe frost, with the accompanying interruption of traffic, have greatly affected the economic life of the nation.

In Germany, as in Holland, potatoes, which from a staple article of food for masses of the population, have suffered considerable damage by frost. Although every effort has been made in Germany to prevent details of such losses reaching foreign countries, enough is known to indicate the extreme seriousness of the position. The collective feeding of Berlin, which began in October on a voluntary basis, is now extending rapidly, proving a decline in the standard of life, and fears are entertained that the institutions concerned will soon no longer receive adequate supplies to fulfil their purpose.

The deficiency of supplies is accentuated by inadequate traffic facilities, and is producing intense suffering, just when more generous feeding both in quantity and quality is indispensable. Germany is now realising the mockery of substitutes for food-stuffs. This is admitted even in letters which are allowed to pass the frontier for publication in Holland. To-day's *Handelsblad* has an article from its Berlin correspondent, dispatched on the 25th, and entitled "How Germany Helps Herself." The writer says the title does not refer to food difficulties, and remarks that, notwithstanding all that organisation, regulation, and monopolising of imports, maximum prices, and distribution of supplies help in this matter it pretty well amounts to drawing the belt closer. The towns may be worse off than the country, and supplies may be greater than one might conclude from the portions issued in Berlin, Frankfurt, Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Dresden, but no organisation can feed 60 million persons adequately and equally from a centralised office disposing of insufficient supplies. Herr von Batoeki himself is unable to do it, and has admitted it, although in his latest utterance he maintains that it is possible to win through with care. Herr von Batoeki, who first prevented the municipal authorities from contracting with producers, now exhorts them to adopt this procedure, thereby tending to decentralisation which, when he became Minister against starvation, he named the root of all evil.

Opinion is now hardening against organisation. Maximum prices have caused articles to disappear from the market, and people are asking whether a less severe regulation as in Austria-Hungary were not better. The question however, is whether the productive capacity of Germany is large enough to allow her to imitate the example of Austria-Hungary, perhaps with some material help from these Allies and Rumanian booty. This question was discussed in Berlin by the German Government food specialists with the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers.

Reports from various districts of Germany indicate the existence of a potato famine. Hamburg has no potatoes available, except those given to hard manual labourers, the remaining population receiving turnips and some slight increases in flour, bread, and meat, and it is doubtful if these are sufficient compensation. In Berlin the scarcity of bread is necessitating the reduction daily, and the bread card system is threatened with a breakdown, owing to the disagreements of the individual municipalities. At the last sitting of the Dortmund War Committee it was stated that as regards potatoes the town was only able to procure small reserves. The potato ration has been progressively diminished since November last, when it was fixed at 2lb. daily per head weekly.

Herr von Batoeki, in his latest utterance at the meeting of the Union for Promoting industry, admitted that provisions would become scarcer in the spring than in either of the preceding years. He was careful to warn the people against exaggerating the supplies obtainable in neutral countries.

## BILLIARDS.

## An Interesting Kowloon Match.

An interesting match was seen last night in connection with the Billiard Handicap which is at present taking place at the Palace Hotel, Mr. S. Gray, who owed 250, meeting Mr. J. Graham, who owed 60. The feature of the game was the fine exhibition given by Mr. Gray, who scored his 500 in one hour and twenty minutes, whilst his opponent was making 157. The best break of the winner were 34, 33, 33, 30, 28, 27, 26, 24, 23, and 20, the loser failing to make any break of merit.

Mr. Gray now meets Mr. W. Budge, and another good game should be witnessed here, for Mr. Budge is quite a good player, which is demonstrated by the fact that he owes 100.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

## Eastern Extension, Australasia &amp; China Telegraph Co.

Abdoola C. from Rangoon. Ahjook 152 Queen's Road W. from Calcutta.

Craddock Antilochus, from Shanghai.

Ean Company, from Chefoo.

Empson Hongkong Hotel, from Christchurch.

Federico, from Panama.

Horrobin Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kimcheong, from Saigon.

Kyeping c/o Kengchong, from Penang.

Lingleeping Gohionwoochan, from Shanghai.

Livingston Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Logan Broker, from Manila.

Somthay, from Semarang.

Takuichi Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 22, 1917.

## Singapore Cricket Club and the War Loan.

The Singapore Cricket Club decided at its general meeting to invest \$1,000 in the Straits War Loan. The Chairman said that the Club had \$5,000 on deposit and \$6,549 on current account. If the funds increased a further investment would be made.

and he intimated that such supplies as Rumania afforded only arrived gradually, owing to traffic difficulties. He insisted, nevertheless, that the existing system of food distribution is the more indispensable as the supplies available are shorter.

As is natural, the mortality in Germany is increasing. In Dusseldorf men and women over 50 are rapidly dying off, and children of six years and sometimes older are terribly reduced by hunger.

The many Germans who have crossed the Dutch frontier afford an indication of the suffering existing in neighbouring regions of Germany. The *Telegraaf* publishes a report from Zevensar to the effect that the houses of detention are filled, and that the Dutch Government is enforcing more stringent regulations in order to prevent thousands of Germans from arriving. Those who are detained do not manifest any desire to return, as they have not been so well off for months as in Holland. Well-dressed Germans, belonging to the burgher class, are tramping in large numbers through the fields along the frontier. Their plight arouses the sympathy of the Dutch, who endeavour to relieve their immediate necessities. Many attempts are made to evade the vigilance of the authorities with regard to foodstuffs. One of them is worth mentioning. A coffin, while being conveyed in a hearse, was inspected by the police, and was found to contain a corpse indeed, but the corpse was a pig.

The *Telegraaf* learns that a great number of coal miners stopped work during Christmas week in Germany with the view of compelling the Government to increase food supplies. The strike, which was pretty general, lasted only two days. The miners received a little more, but the quantity did not exceed half a pound of flour extra weekly.

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## THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

## MR. ASQUITH ON THE GERMAN THREAT.

Reply to President Wilson.

At Ladybank last month Mr. Asquith made his first speech to his constituents since he ceased to be Prime Minister. He did not dwell on the reasons which led to his resignation, but emphasised the need of putting all the energies of a united nation into the prosecution of the war. The notion of the conflict ending in a "drawn game" or in stalemate he dismissed as a "mere dream," and declared that the resources of the Allies assured them of inevitable victory. Referring to President Wilson's speech, he said we must fight on to ensure a decisive victory in the field, which could be the only precursor of a solid and enduring peace.

Sir James Scott, chairman of the Liberal Association, presided, but the gathering was attended by electors of both political parties, and Mr. Asquith had a cordial reception. Among those on the platform were Principal Sir John Herkless, St. Andrews University, Sir William Robertson, of Dunfermline, Mr. Pringle, M.P., and Mr. William Webster, of the Scottish Liberal Association.

Mr. Asquith said:—It has been our custom now for 30 years to come together annually in this hall in October. Last year I was compelled, to my great regret, by the heavy pressure of public duties, to put off our meeting, and now, when I am once again in some degree a free man, I have taken the first opportunity to fulfil our postponed engagement, for, during the course of a long public life, in which, on the one hand, I have been the target for much criticism and attack, and on the other I have enjoyed an exceptional measure of faithful and loyal support, the understanding and the confidence of my constituents and friends in Fife have never failed me.

To-day is the first time for many years that I have appeared among you as an unofficial member of Parliament. I am not going this afternoon to say a word as to the reasons which have led me to cease to be a Minister of the Crown, for I do not wish to distract your attention or that of the country for a single moment from that which should be with all of us the supreme and unique topic, concentrating upon itself all our thoughts and all our energies. That topic, I need not say, is the war in the two aspects of its effective prosecution to a worthy and decisive end and its consummation in an honourable and stable peace. (Cheers.)

Let us look for a few moments at each of these sides of our national duty. As to the first, let me say at once—and I shall carry you all with me here—that there is no doubt in the minds of any of us as to our winning of the war. (Cheers.) The resources of the Allies, naval and military and economic, wisely organised and handled, assure us of an inevitable victory.

The notion that the struggle is about to come to a squalid end in a stalemate or a drawn game is a mere dream. (Cheers.) The fortunes of battle in one sphere of operations as compared with another, or in different points in the same sphere, may seem from week to week or from month to month to shift and fluctuate, but if all the influences and powers that are at work are taken into comprehensive account, every month the conflict becomes more unequal and the balance needed for final success is more or less decisively in favour of the Allies. (Cheers.)

**The Inevitable Issue.**  
I base that opinion, which is a deliberate one and not one hastily formed, on a review of the forces economic and moral as well as strategic, which this gigantic struggle, as it has developed, has brought into unprecedented array. Nor is it easy at this stage to imagine the intrusion of any new factor which could really affect the inevitability of the issue. But while we have all of us no doubt as to the certainty of ultimate victory, that is all the more reason why we should beset ourselves to the utmost

limit of our power to accelerate its advent and to ensure its finality. We are all agreed as to the urgent necessity of completing the task, to which we have been devoting ourselves for more than two years, of mobilising for war the whole of our national resources. Vital as is the maintenance of our Armies in the field and our Fleets on the seas, we have to think not in terms of soldiers only, or in terms of sailors and sailors only—we have to include in our calculations and estimates everything that contributes directly or indirectly to our offensive and defensive effectiveness in the Allied cause.

At this moment the point on which we ought to concentrate is to make a worthy response to the appeal which is now put forward by the State for a War Loan. (Cheers.) The daily cost of the war goes up and will continue to go up month by month. A year ago it was substantially less than £5,000,000. I have no doubt that it is to-day very considerably more than £5,000,000. That daily expenditure includes, as you know, a vast deal more than the mere cost of the Army and Navy and munitions; it includes the financing of our Allies, a task of gigantic and ever-growing magnitude; the purchase of commodities for our own or our friends' necessities or for hostile purposes, and a large provision for the cost of transport, the maintenance of exchange, and other incidental but indispensable exigencies of the war. These are none of them matters in which we can afford to economise. The next and, therefore, the cost of them increases every week of the war. In these circumstances there is one plain and patriotic duty cast upon us all, men and women, who have any accumulations they can call their own or can honestly lay hands upon and can, by further saving, create. It is, at whatever inconvenience, to subscribe them to the service of the State. It is not a great sacrifice that we are called upon to make. The security is the best in the world. The rate of interest is adequate and even generous, and you will never be without a ready market for your investment.

I have, of course, no knowledge of the response which has, so far, been made to the appeal. Some people who profess to know say that it has not been quite as prompt or as large as they expected. It may be so. The State in this country has never been an expert in advertisement. (Laughter.) If this is the case, it is a case in which every patriotic citizen should make it his business to do a little advertising on his country's account. (Cheers.) The money that is needed is there, in the pockets, in the deposits, in the investments of the people. Let them produce it in full measure and without delay. There is no more effective way in which they can show their gratitude to those who have laid down their lives that freedom and justice should reign. (Cheers.)

Our other great need, for the achievement of an early and effective victory, is the mobilisation and organisation of labour. This is not a new problem. It is a problem which for the last 18 months has engrossed the unceasing anxiety and attention of those responsible for the conduct of the war. The first call was, of course, for the Army and for munitions, but a little more than a year ago, when the Military Service Act was coming into force, careful stock was taken by the Government of the labour situation, both actual and prospective, leaving out of account for the moment active naval and military operations.

**Result of our Blockade.**  
Nothing has done so much to reduce the power and weaken the endurance of the enemy as our ever-widening and tightening blockade—one of the greatest achievements even in the glorious annals of the British Navy. (Cheers.) I see that Lord Elbert Cecil, who has been and is a most effective Minister of Blockade, declared a night or two ago that we had absolutely destroyed the overseas exports of our enemies, that we have practically destroyed all their overseas imports, and that we have, at any rate, largely diminished their imports from neutral neighbours whose territory is contiguous. I believe

that is not in any way an exaggerated claim. The result is as all the available evidence seems to indicate, not only in such commodities as copper and rubber, which have a direct military as well as civil value, but as to many of the staple articles of consumption—in particular food and the material for clothing—that there is both in Germany and in Austria a real and growing scarcity. Our enemies have sought to cut off our supplies by developing the submarine menace, which has been and is being practised both against the Allies and against neutrals with a ruthless and cynical defiance not only of the well-established rules of international law, but of the rudimentary dictates of common humanity, and to-day we read that these methods are to be further developed in all directions. In the first place, our hospital ships conveying back to their homes men who have been wounded in action are to become the subject of German submarine attack. ("Shame.") And next, as we gather from the communication which has apparently been made to the Government of the United States, ordinary merchant vessels carrying on their normal and legitimate trade, whether belonging to neutrals or to Allies, are hereafter, without any regard to the safety either of the passengers or crew, to be sunk at sight. When the history of the war comes to be written by the impartial pen of posterity these maritime outrages will take their place in the same black chapter which records the deportation and practical enslavement of the populations of Belgium and of Poland.

It is a new weapon, but it is impossible to dispute its gravity and its effectiveness, for it tends to reduce month by month the carrying capacity of the Allies all of whom are dependent, in varying degrees, on the unrestricted transport across the seas of food, of munitions, and of the material for the necessary industries. The best means of counter-checking, and so far as possible frustrating, the objective of this campaign have of course preoccupied us for a long time past. So far as they depend upon the active offensive and defensive of the Navy, they can be safely left to the Board of Admiralty and Sir John Jellicoe, who has commanded the Grand Fleet with such skill and distinction since the beginning of the war, and who came to Whitehall with this, among other objects, especially in view.

But the action of the Navy has to be, and has been, supplemented by other measures, such as the arming of merchant ships, the acceleration of new construction, the allocation of the tonnage resources of the Allies, and a more rapid dealing with the loading and unloading of cargoes in our docks. It is impossible to over estimate the value of the service in all these matters rendered to the State by my right hon. friend Mr. Bunciman, the late President of the Board of Trade, and by the Shipping Committee of experts so ably presided over for a year past by my noble friend Lord Curzon. If the step which we all agree to be necessary, and the result which we all desire, can be found the more promptly and attained more effectively by other machinery, I need not say I should be among the first to welcome the change. I am certain that there are none of my colleagues in the late Government—and I include those who are members of the new War Cabinet—who will not agree with me that the crux of the whole problem is due appraisement of the relative claims of our several national necessities and a corresponding allocation of our labour resources. I hope—and I believe with confidence—that on this basis no appeal could be made with a greater certainty of response to the patriotism both of the men and of the women of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

**President Wilson's Speech.**  
I now pass on to say a few words as to the prospects and conditions of peace. I will not waste time and breath on the so-called overtures for peace which were put about by the enemy more than a month ago with transparent insincerity and for a manifestly ulterior purpose; but we are bound and glad to give

respectful attention to such pronouncements as the recent speech of the head of the greatest of the neutral countries—President Wilson. That speech was addressed, not directly at any rate, to the belligerents, but to the American Senate and through them to the people of the United States. It was, therefore, a declaration of American policy, or, to speak, perhaps, more precisely, of American ideals. The President held out to his hearers the prospect of an era when the civilised nations of mankind, banded together for the purpose, will make it their joint and several duty to repress by their united authority, and if need be by their combined naval and military forces, any wanton or aggressive invasion of the peace of the world. It is a fine ideal, which must arouse all our sympathies. Speaking myself more than two years ago in the early months of the war at Dublin of the ends which we as a people ought to keep in view, taking as my text Mr. Gladstone's words that "the greatest triumph of our time would be the enthralling of the idea of public right as the governing idea of European politics," and asking what that meant or what it ought to mean when translated into practice, I said, I believe, with the general approval of my fellow-countrymen, what I am going to quote:—"It means finally, or it ought to mean, perhaps by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambition, for the groupings and alliances and a precarious equipoise, of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal right and established and enforced by a common will."

I am not sure that there is any substantial difference between President Wilson's ideal and the one which I thus endeavoured to depict, except—and this I admit is a large step in advance—that he would blot out the geographical limitation of Europe, and associate the United States and indeed all civilized peoples in the same peace-preserving fraternity. The President, as I understand him, pointedly abstains from offering any counsel to the belligerents in the present war as to the terms which may or ought to end the conflict. He disclaims the functions of the mediator, and I will therefore not dwell on the possible interpretations, or perhaps misinterpretations, of the now famous phrase "Peace without victory." But the very use of such a phrase in such a quarter by such an authority shows that it is necessary for us to make it clear to the neutral world why we can be content with nothing less than a victorious peace. (Cheers.) A peace, which has in it the prospect of endurance, because it will conform not only to the best interest but to the social and moral necessities of corporate mankind. Less than that without dishonour and confessed failure we cannot accept. (Cheers.)

That is what we mean by a victorious peace. (Cheers.) A peace, which has in it the prospect of endurance, because it will conform not only to the best interest but to the social and moral necessities of corporate mankind. Less than that without dishonour and confessed failure we cannot accept. (Cheers.)

The Allies have already outlined in general but quite intelligible terms what in view of these considerations will be the character of their concrete demands. So far as I know their statement has elicited from the writers and the spokesmen of the enemy nothing but a derisory response. Then we must fight on (loud cheers) with stout hearts, with a redoubled purpose, and by a wise and united concentration of all our resources ensure that decisive victory in the field which is the necessary and the only possible precursor of a solid and enduring peace. (Cheers.)

Replying to a resolution moved by Mr. W. Low, of Blebo (Liberal), and seconded by Provost Anderson, Newburgh (Unionist), thanking him for the invaluable services rendered by him while guiding the affairs of the Empire during the past 28 months and declaring unqualified concurrence in the determination to pursue the war to a successful issue.

**Enemy's Calculated Crimes.**  
In estimating the minimum requirements, the attainment of which would justify us in laying down the sword and absolve our duty to the memory and the honour of those who have given their lives in the faith of a great cause, we cannot ignore what the war has taught us as to the character and the methods of the enemy. It began with a deliberate and a cynically acknowledged infraction of treaty obligations. It has from the first been conducted with a steady disregard not only of the old chivalry between belligerents but of civilised usage and of common humanity, in a growing series of calculated crimes which for the moment reaches its climax to-day. (Cheers.)

## ANOTHER GERMAN EXPLANATION.

Swiss Minister Said to Have Proposed Course to Lesser War Danger.

London, February 14.—The German official version of the proposals made through the Swiss Minister in Washington for a conference on submarine questions given in the following official telegram, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

"What lies at the bottom of this report is the following: A telegram from the Swiss Minister in Washington for a conference on submarine questions given in the following official telegram, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

"The Swiss Government was then requested to inform its Minister at Washington that Germany, as before, was ready to negotiate with America in case the commerce barrier against our enemies remained untouched.

"As is obvious, Germany could only enter into such negotiations on condition that, firstly, diplomatic relations between America and Germany should be restored, and, secondly, that the object of the negotiations could only be certain concessions respecting American passenger ships."

"The interdiction of overseas imports proclaimed against our enemies through unrestricted submarine warfare would thus, even if diplomatic relations with America were restored, be in no circumstances relaxed.

"The reply of the Swiss Minister at Washington expressed very clearly that in the resolute carrying out of our U-boat war against the entire overseas import of our enemies, there is for us no turning back."

(Cheers.) Of what avail in such a case are mere words and promises, the multiplication of bombardments and protocols which can be torn to pieces in far less time than it took to write them down? We cannot be content, we ought not to be content, unless the Allies are left with solid safeguards against the breaking loose afield of the ambitions with their attendant train of carnage and cruelty, which, during these three years, have wrought the most desolating havoc recorded in the annals of the world.

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**Enemy's Calculated Crimes.**

## MOONLIGHT ATTACK.

Sleeping Germans Routed out of their Dug-Outs.

The Daily Chronicle Special correspondent, Mr. Philip Gibbs, writes as follows:

"With the British Armies in the Field, Feb. 4.—This morning, while our guns were still firing very heavily and our men were repulsing a German counter-attack, I saw the net results of one of those small actions which in old days of warfare would have been called a battle, and now are counted merely as small episodes recorded officially in just a line or two.

"About two hundred prisoners, including a group of N.C.O.'s had resulted from a surprise attack last night on 1,200 yards of trenches between Beaucourt and Sare (north of a wood called the Bois d'Holland), and they had just been brought in for examination.

"They were all men of Schleswig-Holstein—the same breed of men as those who came over to our shores with Hengist and Horsa before the days of trench-mortars and hand-grenades . . . and there will be more, perhaps, to tell to-morrow.

Better Food for Soldiers.

The German n.c.o. with whom I spoke, because his English was good, had just come back from leave. He was in Hamburg last Tuesday.

"How is it in Hamburg?" I asked. He lied splendidly.

"It is very nice in Hamburg. Not quite like it was before 1914, but very pleasant. Oh, yes, the people at home have enough to eat. Quite enough, though it is necessary to be a little economical."

"Then he made an admission which admitted all. "The soldiers in the trenches have better food than the people at home. The soldiers come first."

"And peace?" I asked.

He spread out his hands with a queer, courteous gesture, in which there was a sign of pathos.

"When you will" he answered, emphasising the "you." He repeated the sentence as though that held all the truth.

Worn-Looking Prisoners.

The men about him listened to our talk not understanding it, but watching our faces. In their steel helmets, with heavy visors, and the long, grey overcoats, with mufflers round their throats and chins, they made a striking group, and their faces were full of character because the agony of war had given an old, worn look to many who were but young fellows.

Their personal belongings had been collected in small bags, to be handed back to them after examination—letters from home full of those prayers that the war may be soon over which are in all German letters, little leather pouches made for charms and mascots which all German soldiers carry with a queer faith that there is a saving grace in them, picture postcards, highly coloured and sentimental, and paper novels, mud-stained and torn after being read in shell-holes and dug-outs.

Sleeping Germans Trapped.

One of the prisoners—a non-commissioned officer—told me that he was down in his dug-out with his men, who were mostly asleep, wrapped up in their great coats with shawls round their heads, warm, and not worrying about the danger of attack.

Then the English voices shouted down, "Come out! Come out!" and these sleeping men awoke and knew that they were trapped like rats in their holes.

Not a pleasant awakening. Outside the moonlight shone upon the bayonets of the English soldiers. It was so cold as death where they stood, to men who had been sleeping warmly. They gave themselves up, did not fight at all, and went back across the snowfields with shells whirling over their heads and bursting with heavy crashes on their supports.

Behind them, German rockets went up, flitting red above the white landscape. Not far away a German machine-gun was splat-

ting out bullets. Black figures were running about. Streaks of light played about their bayonets.

Counter-Attacks Repelled.

This morning the Germans launched a counter-attack across the river trench in which our men had spent the night, digging themselves deeper into the hard ground.

Ridge fire and gunfire and Stokes mortars kept the grey men back. They must have suffered many casualties.

Other counter-attacks have been made during the day, and I have no knowledge of their result, except that our men seem to be holding their captured ground. All this is vague, because no exact details have yet come back.

That German machine-gun was still at work in the early part of this morning, concealed in a deep shell-crater and hard to knock out. Brave men were down in that hole working this machine, though they must have known the game would soon be over for them. Our men were working all round them with trench-mortars and hand-grenades . . . and there will be more, perhaps, to tell to-morrow.

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# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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Supply Suitable Provisions for your  
**TABLE.**

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## SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

## CORNED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(S-SALE; P-SALE; E-SELLER; N-NORMAL)

To-day's Closing Price	STOCK	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	Dividend and Date
					1915.	1915.	1916/7.	1916/7.	
<b>Banks.</b>									
A. \$680	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	680	{ Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2/1/- \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus, £2.13/- at ex 2/4/- £2.12 making £4.66 for 1917. Paid 26/2/17.
b. \$870	Marine Insurance.	10,000	\$250	50	427 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	370	{ Final of 4/- making £25.5/- for 1914, and Interim of £18/- for 1915.
n. t.150	Canton Ins. Office, Ld.	10,000	£15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	150	{ Final Div. of 15% making 27% for year ending 30/6/16.
n. t.890	North China Ins. Co., Ld.	12,400	\$250	100	972 Aug.	700 Jan.	\$1005	\$860	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1914, and Interim of \$30.00 for 1915.
n. ex 739235	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ld.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	235	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1914 & Int. of \$6 for 1915.
b. t.855	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	9,000	\$100	20	162 Aug.	127 April	168	152	{ Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2/1/- \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus, £2.13/- at ex 2/4/- £2.12 making £4.66 for 1917. Paid 26/2/17.
b. t.857	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	50	428 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	352	{ Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2/1/- \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus, £2.13/- at ex 2/4/- £2.12 making £4.66 for 1917. Paid 26/2/17.
<b>Shipping.</b>									
s. t.105	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	all	104 Dec.	283 Mar.	137	100	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Pending.
s. t.184	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	80,000	\$10	all	231 May	19 Dec.	24	171	{ \$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17
b. t.227	Indo-China { Combined	60,000	£5	all	172 Dec.	623 Jan.	190	171	{ Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/1/- paid 11/8/16.
n. t.413	Steam Navigation Co., Ld. { Preferred	60,000	£5	all	117 Oct.	50 Dec.	142	41.20	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon 26) making 5/- for all 7/- for year 1915.
n. t.103	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6 June	75/ Jan.	112/6	86/6	{ \$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.16
t. 43	Star Ferry Company, Ld.	40,000	\$10	all	391/ Oct.	23 July	41	33	{ Int. Div. of \$5.00. Pending.
ss. n. t.227	Refineries.	20,000	\$100	all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	100	{ \$12 for 1916. Pending.
n. t.233	China S. Refining Co., Ld.	14,000	P.50	all	—	41	30/2	35	{ \$3 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
<b>Mining.</b>									
n. t.36/	Kalian Mining Admin.	1,000,000	£1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	36/9	26/-	{ Final Div. of 1/- nett making in all 2/-, £1/- 30.6.16 (Coupon No 8.)
s. t.235	Raub Australian Gold Min.	200,000	£1	all	440 Mar.	240 Jan.	335	1.70	{ 1/2 for 1909
s. t.30/	Tronch Mine, Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25/- Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6	27/-	{ 1/- interim making 3/- for a/c 1916 paid 26/10/16
n. t.28/	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9	28/-	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon 5/-) for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
s. t.81	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90	71	{ Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916, Paid 22/2/17.
b. t.127	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78	{ Final Div. \$14. Bonus \$4.00 making \$11 for year 31/12/16. Pending.
b. t.36	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	55,700	t.100	all	63/4 Sept.	49 July	92	59	{ Tls. 7/- for year ending 30.4.16
n. t.78	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	36,000	t.100	all	100 Dec.	10 April	93	73	{ Tls. 5/- for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
<b>Lands, Hotel and Buildings.</b>									
b. t.802	H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	102	{ Final Div. of \$3.14 making \$7 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 23/1/17.
b. t.894	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103/ Dec.	105/	91	{ 50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
s. t.825	H'pethys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	150,000	\$10	all	73/ Jan.	6 July	7.10	6.25	{ \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
n. t.833	K'loon Land & B'ng Co., Ld.	6,000	\$50	80	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	33	{ Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 14/3/17.
n. t.80	Shanghai Lands	78,000	t.50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	80	{ \$3 for 1/4 year ending 31.12.16
b. t.870	West Point Building Co., Ld.	10,600	\$50	all	681/ Mar.	77 Dec.	90	68	{ Final Div. of \$3.25 making \$5.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
n. t.893	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	93	{ \$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
t. 1473	Ewo Cotton B. & W. Co., Ld.	20,000	t.50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	167	130	{ Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16
t. 13	Woo Yik	75,000	t.10	all	161 July	114 Feb.	161	114	{ Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30/11/15
t. 80	Laon Kung Mow	8,000	t.100	all	90/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
b. t.117	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	t.50	all	100 May.	77 Jan.	125	81	{ Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
s. t.5	Yangtzeopos	175,000	t.5	all	61 Oct.	63/4 Dec.	61	434	{ 7% s/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
b. t.48	Miscellaneous.	60,000	\$12	all	111 Apr.	91 May	10.35	8.00	{ 72 cents for 1915
b. t.470	China Borneo Company, Ld.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90	4.30	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
s. t.810	China Provt. L. & Co. Ld.	125,000	\$10	all	72 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	8.10	{ 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
s. t.824	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	40,000	\$7.50	all	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	24	{ 43 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
b. t.835	Green Island Cement Co. Ld.	60,000	\$7.50	all	11.30 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10	8.65	{ 80 cts. for 1916. Pending.
b. t.842	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	6,500	\$25	all	45 Oct.	36/4 Feb.	55	43	{ 92.25 for year 29/2/16
n. t.850	Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	158	{ Fin. Div. \$9 making \$11 for year 1916. Pending.
n. t.890	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$10	all	34 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	29	{ Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$1 for 1916. Pending.
b. t.87	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50	5.14	{ Int. Div. 7% for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
b. t.18	Langkate	250,000	t.10	all	43/2 May	35 Mar.	40	17	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16
ss. t.980	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	103/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	93	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31/12/16 paid 31/10/16.
n. t.41	Do. (New)	50,000	\$10	all	1.60 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00	60 cts.	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31/12/16 paid 31/10/16.
n. t.531	Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80	3.12	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16
n. t.816	Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	27,723	\$10	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	14	{ \$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
b. t.634	Watson and Co., Ld.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
n. t.86	William Powell, Limited...	91,000	\$7	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7	-514	{ 62 for 1915
n. t.829	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28	28	29	28	{ 62 for 1915
n. t.810	H'kong Steel Foundry Co. Ld.	7,808	\$10	all	10	95	10	95	{ 62 for 1915

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers Princes Building, HONKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, MAR. 23, 1917.

TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 23rd of March, 1917, state:—  
 The market in the earlier part of the week was fairly active, and there was a good deal of enquiry, but at the close rates are inclined to be easier, especially in the speculative section. Business in Investment stocks has been limited, and rates are more or less unchanged from last week.  
 In Shanghai, transactions in Robbers have been the principal business reported, and the prices of many stocks have improved. Cotton shares have been in fair demand, Shanghai Cottons being the favourite stock. Shanghai Docks after sales at Tls. 88/- have declined to a buying quotation of Tls. 86. Plantation rubber at the

## NOTICES.

**BARRIBAL PICTURES FREE.**

For a limited time only. Anyone returning 10 Empty Westminster "Specials" Cigarette tins to the Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Pictures, reproduced in Oils, stretched on canvas, and mounted on wooden frames.

The number of these Pictures is limited and the scheme will expire when the supply is exhausted, so you should take advantage of this offer at once.

**WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.**  
LONDON.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER,

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**WEDNESDAY, the 28th,**

**March 1917,**

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:-

Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, blackwood tables & flower stands, teak writing tables, ornaments, engravings oil paintings, carpet, etc., etc.

Oak extension dining table, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner wagon, dinner service, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Tapestry covered and leather covered couches and armchairs, teak flower stands, blackwood tables, chairs, and stools, brass standard lamps, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps and fittings, oil painting, pictures, ornaments, lace curtains, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, teak dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, glass cabinet, tea tables, ice chest, glass and cutlery ware, dinner crockery, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors dressing tables, chest-of-drawers, marble top washstands, toilet crockery, enamelled bath, etc., etc.

Also

One Cottage Piano by

"Arthur Allison & Co."

One American Refrigerator,

On view from Saturday, the

24th last.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**

Auctioneer.

**FOR SALE.**

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

**FOR SALE.**

GE. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

GE. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC LECTURE.**

A LECTURE, to which the public are cordially invited, on "The Political Background of the War," will be kindly given by Professor R. M. McElroy Ph. D. Head of the Department of History and Politics, Princeton University, U.S.A., at the City Hall on MONDAY next, the 26th March, at 5.15 P.M.

Sir William Rees Davies will take the Chair.

H. F. POLLOCK,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong Odd Volumes  
Society.

**ASAHIBEER.**

## NOTICES.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING  
CO. LTD.  
NOTICE

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on **FRIDAY** the 30th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO. LTD.  
General Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after **WEDNESDAY** the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from **SATURDAY**, 31st March, to **WEDNESDAY**, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on **WEDNESDAY** the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
CO. LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from **THURSDAY**, 1st March to **SATURDAY**, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 13th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.  
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from **TUESDAY**, 27th MARCH, 1917, to **WEDNESDAY**, 28th April, 1917, both days INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1917.

## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs include that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS  
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Shatin.—Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Ap Lei Chau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Stanley and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Shamshui Po, Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Nantau and Sam Mun.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Shamshui Po.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 6 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 6 p.m.